

Unit No 1  
المواضع (المواضع)

عامة اولاد  
الفئة الثانية

Unit No 1

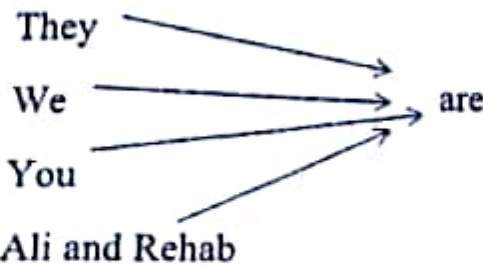
المواضع  
قسم الفيزياء

(am-is-are)

We use these auxiliary verbs according to the type of subject as follows:



For plural subject we use



\*With I we use I → am

- \* I ~~am~~ a student (is, are, am, does)
- \* He ~~is~~ my friend (is, are, am, does)
- \* They ~~are~~ my parents (is, are, am, does)
- \* Rehab and Ali ~~do~~ my friends. (is, are, am, do)

\*Questions with (What and How are you)

We use (what) to ask about things, jobs and names as in the following sentences

- ----- your name? My name is Ahmed.( who's, what's where's, when's)
- What is your mother's job? She is a teacher.

(How are you?) is a question that can be answered with, I'm fine, good, ok.

- ----- are you? I'm fine. (what, how where, when)
- 

## Unit No 2

His/ her / your possessive adjectives

**His** is a possessive adjective that is used with masculine subject for example :

**His** car = Ali's car.

**Her** is a possessive adjective that is used with feminine subjects for example:

**Her** bag= Muna's bag.

**Your** is a possessive adjective that is used with the both masculine and feminine addressed (you)

**Your** car = his car    her car.

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### Questions with words (How Old)

How old = ages

How old are you?

- -----are you? 17 years old. (What, Where, *How old*, When)
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### Unit No 4

#### Possessive adjectives

(*My, our, their*) these adjectives need nouns like

My father, my book, my car.

Sometimes in the middle of the sentence as follows:

This is *our* teacher

This is *their* mother

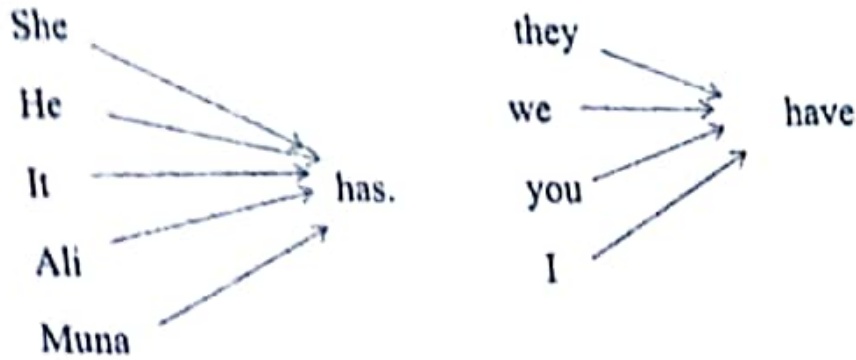
She is *my* sisters

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#### Plural nouns

- Most nouns add (s) in plural like: doctors, books, students
  - Nouns end with s, ss, sh, ch, x add es like:- classes, watches, brushes, boxes
  - Y is changed into ies like:- cities, countries, dictionaries.
  - Some are irregular like men, women, children, oxen
-

(has/have)



Ex:-

- She----- a car.(has- have- had-having)
- We----- a dog.(has- have- had-having)
- Mazin----- --a cat. .(has- have- had-having)

*Annie Taylor (p 24) (انسي تايلور) قطعة*

- 1- Is Annie Married?      Yes, she is.
- 2- Where's their house?    Their House is in London.
- 3- What's Annie's job?     She's a doctor.
- 4- Where's her hospital?   Annie's hospital is in the center of the town.
- 5- What's Jim Job?         He's a bank manager.

(7) P.30

**DVD:** Digital Video Disc , **UK:** United Kingdom

**KSA:** Kingdom of Saudi Arabia , **BBC :** British Broadcasting Channel

**US:** United States , **PC:** Personal Computer , **WWW:** World Wide Web , **UAE:** United Arab Emirates , **TV:** Television

## Unit 5

### Present simple tense

1- To state facts or general truths.

2- To express habits or customs.

### Positive

S+ v+ etc..

Ex:

1- The sun sets in the west.

2- We always help our mother.

3- They go to school every day.

4- I like coffee

### Negative

S+     Doesn't             Infinitive Verb.

Don't

She doesn't play basketball.

They don't like apple.

I don't like coffee

## Question

Does + S + Infinitive Verb ?

Do

Do you like coffee?

Does she like Ahmed?

Do they watch Tv.?

ملاحظة تستخدم الظروف التالية مع زمن المضارع البسيط

Today- everyday- recently- usually- sometimes- always- often.

Short Answer: Yes, I do.

No, I don't

### Examples:

- They----- Indian food. ( likes, to like, liked, *like*)
  - We----- Tennis. (*love*, loved, loving, loves)
  - ----- you like Pizza? ( *do*, does, doing, to do)
  - Do they love Indian food? Yes, -----( they don't, *they do*, they does, I do).
- 

(a, an)

\*We use (a) with the words that starts with a constant letter for example:

a small flat, a waiter, a book, a man

\*And we use (an) with the words that starts with a vowel letter like; an engineer, an old , an Indian car

Example:-

1-They asked for ----- ice-cream.(a, **an**)

2-She took ----- orange color dress.(a, **an**)

3-Ask ----- student to help you with the box.( **a**, an)

4-I need to buy ----- computer.( **a**, an)

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#### Country & Languages

Country	Language
Portugal	Portuguese
Canada	English
France	French
Japan	Japanese
Mexico	Spanish
Libya	Arabic
Turkey	Turkish
Russia	Russian

1- Ali is From Libya, he speaks -----( English, **Arabic**, Spanish, Russia)

2- Gonzales is from Mexico, he speaks -----( English, Arabic, French, **Spanish**)

3- What language they speak in France? .....( German, **French**, Spanish, Arabic)

\* Nationality

Italian food, Japanese car, American Army

1- I love ----- rice. ( India, *Indian*)

2- This is a ----- car. (Germany, *German*)

Unit 6

1- Who: is a question word that is used to ask about Person. للسؤال  
عن الأشخاص

2-How Old: is a question that is used to ask about the Age. للسؤال  
عن العمر

3- Where is a question word that asks about the Place. للسؤال  
المكان

Exercise: Fill in the blank with the appropriate question word  
(Who, How old, Where) to complete the sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the president of the United States?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going on vacation this summer?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is your birthday party going to be held?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ old were you when you learned to ride a bike?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ does your grandmother live?

Solutions: 1. Who 2. Where 3. Where 4. How old 5. Where

On In At

Prepositions that are used with timings (time)

At : is a preposition that is mainly used with hours like 10 o'clock and the weekend. تستخدم مع كلمة الساعة و عطلة نهاية الاسبوع.

On: is a preposition that is mainly used with the days of the week like :Sunday, Monday تستخدم مع الايام

In: is a proposition that is mainly used with words like the morning/ the afternoon/the evening. تستخدم مع اوقات اليوم مثل صباحا و ظهرا و مساء

**Examples:**

1-I met Joseph ----- 7 O'clock. (in – at- on)

2-They will meet ----- the evening.( in-at – on)

3-She said come ----- Tuesday.( In – on-at)

## Unit 7

### Pronouns

Subject فاعل	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object مفعول به	me	you	him	her	it	us	them
Possessive تملك	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

### Examples:

- Do you like cats? No, I hate ----- (they, their, *them*)

- Do you like English? Yes, I like -----( Its, *it*, it's)

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\*Can I .....? تحتاج الى مصدر مجرد

It is used to make question and it needs an infinitive verb after I.

Example: Can I smoke here?

\* Can I ----- TV now?

(watches/ watching/ *watch*/to watch)

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### Match

#### Places

#### Activities

A chemist's	a. buy some aspirin
A railway station	b. catch a train
A post office	c. post a letter
A cloth shop	d. try on a jumper
A café	e. have a coffee

تمرين المعكسات رقم 2 صفحة 52

- 1- big X small      2- sunny X Snowy      3- expensive X cheap  
4- black X White    5- right X wrong

### Unit 8

#### Furniture

Bathroom, Bedroom, Kitchen, Dining Room, Living room, Toilet  
Lamp, Fridge Table, Picture, desk, magazine Shower, Bed, Sofa,  
DVD player, TV, Laptop,.....

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#### In- on -under -next to

1- Where's CD player ? It's --on----- the desk ----next to---- the laptop

1- Ahmed puts keys -in ---- the drawer.

2- Ali keeps his trainers --under---- his bed.

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### Unit 9

Change into simple past      التغير الى ماضي بسيط

Present	Past
Have	Had
Do	Did
Go	Went

P.71

Order the months of the year ترتيب الاشهر حسب التامل

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

\* April, May ----- ,July. ( September, June, November, October)

### Unit 10

Past Tense الماضي البسيط

Affirmative		
Subject	+verb +ed	
I	Skipped.	
Negative		
Subject	+did not	+ infinitive without <i>to</i>
They	didn't	go.
Interrogative negative		
Did not	+subject	+ infinitive without <i>to</i>
Didn't	you	play?

Walk

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?

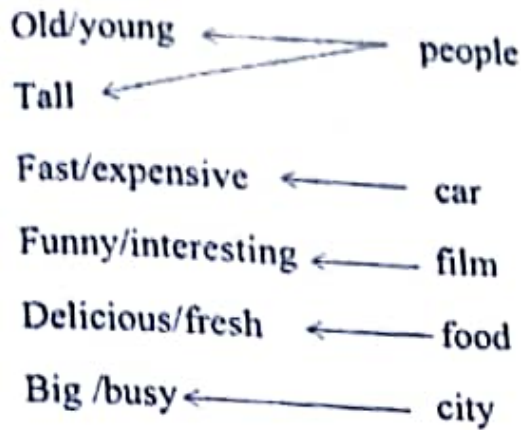
### Unit 11

#### Match the verbs with the nouns

Verbs	nouns
Listen to	the radio
Watch	Tv.
Play	chess
Read	a newspaper
Chat to	a friend
Send	an email
Book	a hotel
Pay	a bill

#### Adjectives

#### Nouns



## Unit 12

### Present Continuous

المضارع المستمر يستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء أو الأحداث التي تحصل في وقت الكلام أو مستمرة ولم تنتهي بعد يجب التمييز بين المضارع المستمر والمضارع البسيط

It refers to an action in a progress we can recognize it from the adverbs like Now/ at the moment

am

S+ is + V+ing.

are

Ex:

- 1- She is helping her mother now.
- 2- We are playing football at the moment.
- 3- I'm studying psychology.

**Negative:** to form negative form of the present continuous use [not] after the auxiliaries is/ are /am

- 1- He **isn't** helping his friend.
- 2- They **aren't** playing football at the moment.
- 3- I'm **not** writing a letter now.

**Question:** to form question in present continuous use **is /are/am** at the beginning of the sentence as in the examples:

- 1- Is he helping his mother?
- 2- Are they walking to the market?
- 3- Is it raining now?

### **Opposites Verbs**

Leave X arrive

Buy X sell

get up X go to bed

put on X take off

love X hate

open X close

turn on X turn of

start X finish

remember X forget

Win X lose

### **Match**

Travel = by train

Ride = a bike

Drive = carefully

Go = sightseeing

Work = hard

Have = dinner with a friend

Take = photograph

Do = your homework

Pay = bills on internet

Wear = a suit

### **Match**

Station = train

Shampoo = chemist's

Kitchen = Fridge

Journalist = newspaper

hospital = nurse

Menu = waiter

Airport = planes

Swimming = beach